

## GUNTON DIVORCE ATTACKED.

**WIFE NO. 1 SEEKS SEPARATION AND DAMAGES, TOO.**

The damages she wants from Rebecca Lowe Gunton for Alienation—First Wife Titled Him in His Writings and in Pounding Magazine—Service Held Good.

Justice Gildersleeve in Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the summonses in the suits brought by Mrs. Amelia R. Gunton against Prof. George Gunton and his wife Rebecca Lowe Gunton were served legally in which the Guntons and a woman friend were riding. The papers landed in the lap of the woman friend.

The summonses are in two suits, one for a legal separation from Prof. Gunton, brought by Mrs. Amelia Gunton, who contends that a divorce he obtained from her in South Dakota in 1905 is invalid, and that his subsequent marriage to Mrs. Rebecca Lowe is therefore void, and the other for damages from Rebecca Lowe Gunton for alienating the affections of Prof. Gunton.

The lawyers on both sides of the cases yesterday continued their policy of silence. Justice Hatch, of Parker, Hatch and Sheehan, counsel for Mrs. Amelia Gunton, declined absolutely to be interviewed about the matter. Mr. Lauterbach, for the other side, asserted that he knew nothing of the particulars involved in the suits.

As Justice Gildersleeve had decided that the cases would be carried on and that he had had instructions to fight them to the end. Further than that he was unwilling to talk.

Mrs. Amelia Gunton is living in this city and has many friends who sympathize with her. Through them more information as to her side of the case was obtained. Mrs. Amelia Gunton declares that she was never served with any papers in the South Dakota divorce suit and that in no way did the South Dakota courts exercise jurisdiction over her.

The first Mrs. Gunton is white haired and more than 70 years old. Prof. Gunton is her junior by fifteen years or so. She was a widow with two children when she married Prof. Gunton at Garden City, N. Y., on November 5, 1887. She had been always a student of economic questions and was a member of the committee that wrestled with deep problems of government. One of the set was writing an important book, but died before it was finished. It was decided that Gunton, who was then a struggling young writer on economics and labor matters, was the one to complete the book. Mrs. Amelia Gunton was familiar with all the details of the work, and her friends assert, she went as far as to lay out the money and writing paper for his new task. They were thrown much together. Finally, although she was much older the widow consented to become Mrs. Gunton.

The couple soon moved to New York. Mrs. Gunton's friends say that she bent all her energies to helping her husband. She assisted him in his studies and writing and in establishing the *Social Economist*, under which name his magazine first appeared, later becoming *Gunton's Magazine*. She interested herself in the business management, and her friends say that through her efforts money was raised to put it on a sound financial basis.

They entertained at their residence in West Seventy-eighth street, and their relations are described as having been particularly happy. Prof. Gunton declared that one of his books to his wife and that without her help he could not have written it. Trouble did not boom up until after the election of Mrs. Rebecca Lowe of Atlanta to the presidency of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. She was desirous of making the Los Angeles convention in 1902 a signal success. She came to New York, had luncheon with the Guntons and Prof. Gunton agreed to go to Los Angeles and make a speech. He and Mrs. Amelia Gunton made the journey together. To Mrs. Lowe's delight, the professor's speech was one of the features of the convention.

After the convention Mrs. Lowe came to New York to spend some time. She took apartments at an expensive hotel in the neighborhood of Thirty-third street and practically held court there. Prof. Gunton was a frequent visitor. The first Mrs. Gunton's friends say that these visits excited comment from Mrs. Lowe's friends, who protested. Mrs. Lowe, however, according to the former wife's friends, asserted that she could see no reason for any hostile comment.

It is asserted that soon Mrs. Amelia Gunton learned of these visits and she, too, protested. Finally Mrs. Gunton went to see Mrs. Lowe herself. It is said that there was something of a scene, which was followed on June 10, 1903, by a break between Prof. Gunton and his wife. As her friends put it, she declared to him that she was tired of him. It is understood that Prof. Gunton then left her, saying he would never see him again.

Mrs. Gunton's friends declare that he then went to South Dakota and established a technical legal residence, although they assert that he spent most of his time in this city. He obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. Mrs. Gunton, however, says that she never was served with any papers in the case. After the divorce was obtained Prof. Gunton continued to contribute to his wife's support. Then came the news of his marriage to Mrs. Lowe on February 14, 1904.

A short time after the marriage to Mrs. Lowe, it is charged, Gunton's allowance to his first wife ceased, and since then she has been pressed for means and practically dependent upon others.

It is said that a photograph is filed in each of the suits. In the separation suit there is one of Prof. Gunton and in the alienation suit there is one of Mrs. Rebecca Lowe Gunton. Attached to the papers is an affidavit from Mrs. Charles Denison, who succeeded Mrs. Lowe as president of the federated women's clubs, identifying the photographs as those of Prof. Gunton and his present wife.

In dismissing, with costs, the motion to have the summonses set aside Justice Gildersleeve said:

"It is very clear to my mind, from a careful reading of all the affidavits, that the process server was guilty of no impropriety in attempting to make the service, and what

he did constituted a good and valid service under the circumstances."

What move will now be made the lawyers in the case would not discuss. It was agreed by all who were conversant with the facts that Mrs. Lowe entered into the marriage with Prof. Gunton in good faith.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 12.—Prof. George Gunton landed in Fall River from England in the early '70s and worked for a time as a weaver in the cotton mills, running a barter shop in the evenings as a side line. He took an active part in the great textile strike of 1886.

Gunton was then blacklisted by the mills and turned his attention to the newspaper business, becoming associated with the management and subsequently getting control of the *Labor Standard*, a weekly publication.

About this time Mrs. Gunton, a wife he had brought from England, left Fall River and never returned, although she was heard of as being in England later. This followed the filing of a bill for divorce by the husband, which led to a newspaper controversy with a well known English resident, now dead, and holding of the latter for the Superior Court on a charge of criminal libel. The Grand Jury failed to find an indictment, however, and that was the last heard of it.

Shortly afterward Mr. Gunton took up his permanent home in New York.

## CALLS SING SING HIS HOME.

Shellman, Guilty of Forgery, Says That He's Glad to Go Back.

"Well, I'm going to my only real home," said Henry L. Shellman yesterday when Judge Cowing in General Sessions sentenced him to five years in Sing Sing. Shellman, who has been in prison before, pleaded guilty to forgery.

"So you call Sing Sing your home," said Judge Cowing.

"Yes, sir, I do," said Shellman, "and I am glad to go back there. When I was there before I behaved like a man. I tried to earn my commutation when I was there before, and I did it. I wanted to go back to my home and see my wife. When I left prison the keepers shook hands with me and they said they would never see me again. I thought so, too."

"I went to my home. I saw my wife. There was another man there. He was living with her. They had a baby—a baby I had never seen before. She laughed at me. I begged her to return to me. She called me a convict. I left her. Let me go back to Sing Sing. I was happy there."

"You're a sad case," said Judge Cowing, "but on the evidence I will have to send you away again."

"I know it and I'm glad of it," said Shellman. "I thank you, I'll be happier there, and remember that I owe the prison twenty-two months on my last sentence."

## VOLUNTEER PRISONER.

Larkin Dies Six Year Old Indictment Against Himself—Incident of Will Case.

While lawyers were pleading for their clients and prisoners were being sent to Sing Sing a nun walked into Judge Cowing's court in General Sessions yesterday.

"I understand I have been indicted," she said. "It must have been a long time ago. I just heard of it to-day."

The nun's announcement stopped the proceedings. He was Michael Larkin of 33 West Twenty-third street, and he understood that there was an indictment for larceny against him.

The clerks shook their heads. They couldn't find any recent indictment. Finally, after going over a lot of ancient documents, they found that on November 2, 1899, he had been indicted for larceny. It was charged that he failed to turn over to his brother, who succeeded him as executor in a will case, some \$25,000.

"This indictment is pretty old," said Judge Cowing. "I guess there aren't many here who know the particulars of this case. But I'll hold you in \$1,000 bail."

Larkin had a bondsman and he walked out. He said that he had been a wanderer and he never heard that there was a charge pending against him.

## BAILED BY PETER DE LACY.

Four Men Picked From 200 in Raid at Frank Felton's Old Headquarters.

Detectives from the staff of Inspector Schmitzberger made a poolroom raid at 128 West Thirty-sixth street yesterday afternoon. It was at this address that Frank Felton once ran a gambling house.

The raiders assailed the basement and front doors of the house simultaneously. Rushing into the place, they found 200 men in a state of panic. Nearly all made a dash for the door. It was necessary for the police to draw their revolvers before the crowd could be persuaded to stand still.

Finally four men were picked out and the others allowed to go after giving names and addresses. Of the four arrested, Thomas Collins, who said he lived at the Hotel Lincoln, was charged with being the proprietor of the place; Frank Callinan, John Jones and Peter Duffy were locked up as employees.

The raid attracted a crowd, as the house is but a short distance from Broadway. When the detectives came out with the four prisoners the street in front of the house was jammed.

Mr. Larkin hadn't been in cells very long before they were released on bail accepted by Magistrate Moss. The bonds, \$1,000 each, were put up by Mr. Peter De Lacy of 10 West Seventy-first street.

## GREENE-GAYNOR PLEA DENIED.

Judge Speer Decides That They Must Stand Trial as Indicted.

SAYANNAH, Ga., Jan. 12.—Judge Speer today denied the pleas in abatement of Greene and Gaynor against indictment No. 371, charging them with conspiracy against the Government. It means that they must be tried on this indictment. The decision goes into the history of the treaty and the extradition laws.

"Our conclusion is that the extradition was amply authorized by the treaty," said the judge. "The prisoners were extradited for alleged crimes indictable in both countries; that the language of the present indictment is adequate to secure their constitutional rights and to accord them a fair and equitable trial."

The court also overruled the demurrers to indictment 371.

Judge Speer said the grounds of demurrer were not new in the trial, that they had been before, especially argued and considered and decided in the cases of the United States against Greene and Gaynor four years ago.

## TROUBLE AHEAD FOR CASTRO

FRANCE TO BREAK OFF RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA.

Has Warships Near By in Case of Need—Our Government, Also Tired of Evulsion, Decides to Press Two Pending Claims—Cable to Venezuela Interrupted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The seriousness of the situation with regard to the relations between Venezuela and the United States, and also between Venezuela and France, is increasing with great rapidity. It is understood here that France has decided at last to deal with President Castro no longer and will soon break off diplomatic relations with Venezuela by withdrawing the French diplomatic mission at Caracas.

In the meantime Mr. Russell, the American Minister at Caracas, has been instructed to take up the Crichtfield asphalt claim, which has lain dormant for some months, and push it with the Venezuelan Government, making every effort to secure a quick settlement.

On top of these facts, which became known to-day, news was received at the State Department late this afternoon that cable communication with Venezuela had been severed. Whether there is any significance in this cannot be determined.

When the allied fleets consisting of warships from Great Britain, Germany and Italy bombarded ports of Venezuela four years ago Castro interrupted cable communication. He is now, by virtue of his action of last fall, when he annulled the concession of the French Cable Company, in control of the cables, and it is quite likely that the interruption is due to some action on the part of the Venezuelan Executive.

Since the middle of last September President Castro has temporized with France. He has refused to deal with M. Taigny, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Caracas, and the negotiations between France and Venezuela so far have been toward seeking an adjustment of the difficulty between M. Taigny and President Castro. The latter, however, has shown no disposition to meet the French view, although two weeks ago it was thought that he had accepted the demands of France by withdrawing the note, written on September 15 last, in which he broke with the French Government.

While he withdrew the note, President Castro did not actually agree to the French demands, for he did not resume his relations with M. Taigny. France has refused to supplant M. Taigny in the interim and has steadfastly refrained from returning the regular French Minister to Caracas.

As the matter now stands France proposes to take a hand at breaking off diplomatic relations. What this will lead to is a matter of conjecture, but in ordinary circumstances when such things happen between nations, especially when one is a Power, the results are serious.

Mr. Russell will look after French interests in Venezuela when M. Taigny and the others connected with the French Legation at Caracas are gone. Mr. Russell was active on behalf of France during the recent troubles, and, under instructions from the State Department, he has endeavored to secure an adjustment of the difficulties.

The State Department's action in taking up the Crichtfield claim, together with the "snap of the jaw" manner with which it is proposed to deal with the report of Judge Calhoun, who investigated the claim of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company against Venezuela, makes it seem that the United States will soon show President Castro very plainly that it will not tolerate further delays, evasion or diplomatic sidestepping.

The Crichtfield claim amounts to about \$250,000 and is due to the claimants maintain was the broken agreement of the concession of the company concerning taxes. When the company was formed it received the right to construct a railway line from its asphalt beds to a Venezuelan port. There were to be no taxes, but a year ago President Castro inflicted such heavy taxes and duties that the company was forced to abandon its work in Venezuela. Mr. Russell has been instructed to lay the claim before the Venezuelan Government.

When the report of Judge W. J. Calhoun, which has been suddenly called for by the State Department, is in there will undoubtedly be instructions to Mr. Russell to demand a settlement of the New York and Bermudez case. The status of that difficulty is that the concession of the company has been annulled, and Castro is in control and is supposed to be selling the asphalt from the lakes formed in under the concession of the company. It has been reported that President Castro had a plan to sell the asphalt lakes to the highest bidder. The State Department was moved to take up the Bermudez case again by the failure of negotiations for a settlement between officers of the company and President Castro which were carried on in Caracas.

The difficulty between France and Venezuela concerns the French Cable Company's concession from the Venezuelan Government. Two years ago Castro started proceedings in the courts of Venezuela to annul the concession on the ground that the company had not fulfilled its contract concerning certain cable lines and improvements. Finally, as in the matter of the Bermudez asphalt case, the courts cancelled the concession.

M. Taigny, Chargé d'Affaires for France, took the matter up. The matter dragged, and finally M. Taigny demanded a settlement. The President Castro wrote a note to the French Government refusing to have anything more to do with M. Taigny. There was an immediate protest from France, accompanied by veiled threats. This was months ago, but France has taken no more definite action than ordering a number of warships to Martinique. These vessels are still in the West Indies.

France demanded that Taigny be recognized. President Castro asserted that he was offended with M. Taigny personally and that the matter should not be taken as an affront to France. The Government at Paris refused to accept this view, and an ultimatum was about to be sent from Paris to Caracas at one time, but it was withheld. Finally two weeks ago President Castro, yielding to the demands of France, withdrew the note he wrote concerning M. Taigny, but made no concession. The President Castro wrote a note, which he did not resume relations with M. Taigny.

France's withdrawal of M. Taigny will also mean, according to the usual course of events, that France will not deal with the Venezuelan agent in Paris.

## INSURANCE TESTIMONY ON SALE

AT \$350 A SET, BUT ARMSTRONG COMMITTEE CAN'T GET IT.

State Printers Sublet Contract to a Company Which is Charged With Delaying Matters in Order to Reap Fat Profits on the Side—Copyright Worthless?

The Armstrong insurance committee is having all sorts of trouble in getting the testimony taken before it printed and delivered. The committee awarded the contract for the printing of the testimony to the Brawford Company, the State printers. That company assigned or transferred the contract to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company of this city.

According to members of the Armstrong committee, the elder Hallenbeck was elected treasurer of the Brawford Company soon after the contract was awarded. Under the terms of the contract the State was to pay for the composition at \$100 a volume, and the Brawford Company was to deliver the volumes as fast as the testimony was set up and bound and not wait for the conclusion of the inquiry.

Several weeks ago members of the committee learned that subscriptions for the official testimony were being solicited by the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company at \$15 a volume. This was putting the State at \$150 on the complete testimony and three volumes of exhibits.

The Armstrong committee had in the meantime received only one volume of the testimony and wanted to know what was the matter. The committee wasn't able to get much satisfaction from the printers, although members who visited the printing house declared that a good deal of the testimony was in type and ready for printing.

Demands on the printing company for quicker delivery failed to net the committee anything, and Senator Armstrong decided to do something to prevent the Wynkoop company from selling the testimony. He had the entire evidence copyrighted, although he was advised that it was doubtful whether this would be effective, as the testimony taken in a legislative inquiry is generally regarded as public property.

Senator Armstrong did not take this action, though, until after he had had State experts figure on the profit which the printing firm would make on the books. The experts reported that the State paying for the composition, the work on the volumes would cost the printing firm about 40 cents each, or \$4 a set. For this expenditure the firm was expecting to receive \$150.

The members of the committee were boiling mad over this. They did not hesitate to say that they believed the company was holding back the committee's books, so that the distribution of the volumes by the State would not interfere with the company's private sales. The company, it is understood, took the stand that they were turning the books out as fast as they were able.

Affairs between the printing house and the committee finally became so strained that Senator Armstrong appeared before one of the Committee on Printing in the Legislature and reported the affair. The Armstrong committee is, however, still struggling along with its one lone volume of the testimony.

## OHIO'S GOVERNOR VERY ILL.

Has Been Confined to Bed Since His Inauguration.

## TALK ABOUT ODELL'S SUCCESSOR.

Gov. Higgins in Town With Franchot—Meets Fasset Here.

Gov. Higgins came down from Albany yesterday to review the Seventh Regiment. N. V. V. Franchot accompanied him. Gov. Higgins refused to answer any inquiries bearing upon political matters. To all questions about legislation his only reply was that the executive and legislative branches of the State government were separate and that he had no opinion to give as to what might be the outcome of the session of the Legislature. He will return to Albany this morning.

J. Sloat Fasset arrived early in town from Washington in the evening and put up at the Albemarle, where Gov. Higgins was stopping. He had a long talk with the Governor and Mr. Franchot. One of the three, who asked that he should not be directly quoted, said that the principal subject which had been discussed was the situation in the State with regard to the maintenance of the Republican State committee.

"It was, however," he said, "just a desultory sort of a talk. From what I could learn there is no intention for the moment on the part of the members of the committee to force matters, but if my advice was followed Odell would not remain longer at the head of the committee. The best time for outing grass, you know, is when the grass is ripe for cutting."

## D. L. & W. STRIKE CRISIS.

Lackawanna Firemen Fail to Reach a Conclusion After All Day Session.

SCRANTON, Pa., Jan. 12.—At 10 o'clock to-night the grievance committee of Lackawanna firemen adjourned for the day being in continuous session since 10 A. M.

It was stated by one of the members that the committee will not act in call on General Superintendent Clark, but is debating whether to accept present conditions or to strike.

They have been unable to agree, but were told to-night by Vice-Grand Master Wilson that they must reach a conclusion by 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, or the seven hundred firemen are concerned and they claim to be backed by a reserve fund of \$50,000.

## MAY INVESTIGATE TAFT PARTY.

Appropriations for Expenses of Army Officers Held Up by Chairman Tauney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Taft expedition to the Philippines may be made the subject of inquiry by Congress. Deficiency appropriations covering the expenses of a number of army officers who accompanied Mr. Taft on his Far Eastern journey have been held up by Chairman Tauney of the House Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Tauney has asked the Department for more light on these deficiencies. It is possible that the committee may make a little investigation of its own into the trip of the Taft party, especially into expenses incurred in taking army officers to the Philippines.

Chairman Tauney is becoming very unpopular in the departments. As "the watchdog of the Treasury" he is carefully scanning the deficiency estimates, so called, and has found that the expenses incurred are a violation of the law prohibiting deficiencies. The penalty for this offence is removal from office, but no case has yet been found where a charge of direct violation of the law could be substantiated.

## PISTOL SQUAD ABOLISHED.

Instruction Will Go On All the Same—Police Sentries at Illegal Resorts.

Commissioner Bingham announced the abolition of another detail or special squad yesterday. This time it is the pistol squad, which goes. Under Commissioner McArdle, the squad was composed of from five to a dozen men, with headquarters at 350 Mulberry street. Practice was held in the old Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The men were to report at Headquarters, and the school of instruction, and those who are deficient will be given practice under the regular sergeant in charge.

The Council of Appeals decided recently that it was legal to station uniformed men outside houses suspected of being either gambling or disorderly houses. Commissioner McArdle, however, drew up a known as special order No. 2, which made it imperative for every captain to station a man in front of such places. This man reported every day to the captain who in turn reported to the inspector of the district, and he in turn to the Commissioner's secretary, Mr. Howell, who had charge of the vice squad.

"This order is abrogated," said Commissioner Bingham. "This does not mean that it may not be done, but it is not directed by me to be done."

It was explained that hereafter it lies in the discretion of the captains, as they and the inspectors will be held entirely responsible for conditions in their precincts.

## UNINTENDED STAGE TROUBLES.

Three Falls in "Before and After" Which Some Persons Thought Funny.

There was a remarkable series of mishaps in the performance of "Before and After" at the Manhattan Theatre last night. At the close of the first act, Miss Leonora Bishop, who plays the part of *Una* in *Una*, an ex-convict, caught her foot in the tangle of her skirt and fell. She was immediately helped up, but she was so embarrassed that she did not return to the stage.

In the second act, a chorus girl, who was to sing a song, tripped over a prop and fell. She was also helped up, but she was so embarrassed that she did not return to the stage.

The third act was also marred by a similar mishap. A man, who was to play a part, tripped over a prop and fell. He was also helped up, but he was so embarrassed that he did not return to the stage.

The audience, however, thought the mishaps were very funny, and the performance was a success.

## FLORIDA'S FAMOUS TRAIN.

Will Be Run by the State—Not by the Railroad Company.

FLORIDA, Jan. 12.—The Florida State Legislature today passed a bill providing for the operation of a train between Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., by the State, not by the railroad company.

The bill was introduced by Mr. W. E. Hill, of E. P. A. M. P. Co., and was passed by a vote of 10 to 9.

The bill provides that the train shall be run by the State, and that the railroad company shall be compensated for the use of its tracks.

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## SHAW TO REMAIN IN CABINET.

The President Asked Him to Stay Until March 4, 1907, and He Agreed to Do So.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—At the regular meeting of the Cabinet to-day the President asked Secretary Shaw to remain at the head of the Treasury Department until March 4, 1907, and Mr. Shaw agreed to do so. More than a year ago Mr. Shaw let it be known that he expected to retire from the Cabinet in February of this year, exactly four years after his appointment by President Roosevelt to succeed Lyman J. Gage. The President did not understand that this was the Secretary's intention until some casual reference was made to it a few weeks ago, and then he lost no time in urging the Secretary to remain in the Cabinet until the end of the present session of Congress, and as much longer as he would consent to do so. Mr. Shaw expressed his thanks and agreed to remain until Congress adjourned.

Secretary Shaw's name has been mentioned several times in connection with the Presidency of large financial institutions in New York, and once in connection with the rumored organization of a big trust company in Denison, Ia., his home town. The Secretary openly ridiculed the Denison rumor, and led his friends to believe that there was nothing in the other stories.

## ENGLISH LIBERALS SCORE.

Gain a Seat in First Day's Voting in the General Election.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The first contest in the general election for members of the House of Commons resulted to-day in a Liberal gain. Ipswich returning by large majorities two Liberals instead of a Liberal and Conservative. The electorate is considerably increased under the new register.

In addition to Ipswich, three Liberals and a Unionist free trader were returned without opposition in the constituencies they have hitherto represented.

## WOMAN HEADS NATIONAL BANK.

Directors Elect Her President as a Recognition of Her Ability.

LA GRANGE, IND., Jan. 12.—Miss Katherine Williams of Lima, Ind., is the only woman president of a national bank in this State. She was elected by the directors of the La Grange National Bank yesterday. On the death of her father she succeeded him as vice-president in the bank, founded thirty years ago by Solomon Rose, lately deceased. The directors realized her business capacity in handling the large family estate, and elected her in preference to Leon Rose, son of the late president. She is forty years old, good looking, and a leader in woman's social and club work.

## TARIFF WAR WITH GERMANY.

State Department About Gives Up Hope of Reaching an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The State Department has about given up hope of reaching an agreement with Germany on the tariff differences, and it is now believed that nothing can forestall the proposed German action of putting the new scale on American imports into Germany on March 1.

Secretary Root has endeavored to make an arrangement which would postpone the action of the Government at Berlin for a few weeks or months, but it seems that these efforts have failed. They involved an agreement with Germany on the tariff differences, and it is now believed that nothing can forestall the proposed German action of putting the new scale on American imports into Germany on March 1.

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## ARTILLERY BREAKS RECORD.

U. S. Field Battery Covers 1,100 Miles in Fifty-five Days.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX., Jan. 12.—The field battery, U. S. Artillery, commanded by Capt. G. W. Gatebell, entered Fort Sam Houston to-day, having broken the world's record for a long distance practice march. It covered the 1,100 miles from Fort Riley to Fort Sam Houston in fifty-five days.

It is asserted that it is by far